Honduras of the 27th August, 1856, with full knowledge of its contents, it was impossible for me, necessarily ignorant of "the provisions and conditions" which might be contained in a future convention between the same parties to sanc-

The fact is, that when two nations like Great Britain and the United States, mutually desirous, as they are, and I trust ever may be, of maintaining the most friendly relations with mence anew. Had this been done promptly, all difficulties in Central America would most probably ere this been adjusted to the satisfaction of both parties. The time spent in liscussing the meaning of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty would have been devoted to this praiseworthy purpose, and the the interest of the two countries in Central America is iden ruary, 1855, when, whilst in the peaceful prosecution of her tical, being confined to securing safe transits ove. all the

routes across the Isthmus. Whilst entertaining these sentiments, I shall nevertheless not refuse to contribute to any reasonable adjustment of the Central American question which is not practically consistent with the American interpretation of the treaty. Overtures for this purpose have been recently made by the British government in a friendly spirit, which I cordially reciprocate; but whether this renewed effort will result in success I am not yet prepared to express an opinion. A brief

With France our ancient relations of friendship still continue to exist. The French government have in several recent instances which need not be enumerated, evinced a spirit of good will and kindness towards our country which I heartily reciprocate. It is, notwithstanding much to be regretted that two nations whose productions are of such a character as to invite the most extensive exchanges and freest commercial intercourse, should continue to enforce ancient and obsolete restrictions of trade against each other. Our commercial treaty with France is in this respect an exception from our treaties with all other commercial nations. It jealously levies discriminating duties both on tonnage, and on articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the one country, when arriving in vessels belonging to the other. More than forty years ago, on the 2d March, 1815, Congress passed an act offering to all nations to admit their vessels laden with their national productions into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with our own vessels, provided they would reciprocate to us similar advantages. This act confined the reciprocity to the productions of the respective foreign nations who might enter into the proposed arrangement with the United States. The act of May 24, ernor Geary. 1828, removed this restriction, and offered a similar reciprocity to all such vessels without reference to the origin of their cargoes. Upon these principles, our commercial treaties and arrangements have been founded, except with

Our relations with Russia remains, as they have ever been on the most friendly footing. The present Emperor, as well as his predecessor, have never failed, when the occasion of fered, to manifest their good will to our country; and their friendship has always been highly appreciated by the government and people of the United States.

With all other European governments, except that Spain, our relations are as peaceful as we could desire. regret to say that no progress whatever has been made since the adjournment of Congress towards the settlement of any of the numerous claims of our citizens against the Spanish government. Besides, the outrage committed on our flag by the Spanish war frigate Ferrolana on the high seas, on the states are much to be regretted. Our present envoy extrato be recalled; and it is my purpose to send out a new min ister to Spain, with special instructions on all questions pending between the two governments, and with a determina-

In the meantime, whenever our minister urges the just claims of our citizens on the notice of the Spanish governhis annual message of December, 1847, "to be paid to the spanish government for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case." A similar recommendation was made by my immediate predecessor in his mesrage of December, 1853; and entirely concurring with both in the opinion that this indemnity is justly due under the treaty with the Spain of the 27th October, 1795. I earnestly recommend such an appropriation to the favorable con-

A treaty of friendship and commerce was concluded at constantinople on the 13th December, 1856, between the United States and Persia, the ratifications of which were extreaty was proclaimed by the President on the 18th August This treaty, it is believed, will prove beneficial to sition to cultivate friendly relations with our country, sented at Teheran by a minister plenipotentiary; and I recommend that an appropriation be made for this purpose. Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to revision of the treaty with that empire of the 3d July, 1844. which case the two governments will, at the expiration of twelve years from the date of said convention, treat amicaerning the same, by means of suitable persons appointed to conduct such negotiations." These twelve years | certained. expired on the 3d July, 1856; but long before that period it was ascertained that important changes in the treaty were necessary; and several fruitless attempts were made by the commissioner of the United States to effect these changes. Another effort was about to be made for the same purpose England and France, but this was suspended by the occurrence of hostilities in the Canton river between Great Britain and the Chinese Empire. These hostilities have necessarily

interrupted the trade of all nations with Canton, which is now in a state of blockade, and have occasioned a serious loss of life and property. Meanwhile the insurrection within the empire against the existing imperial dynasty still continues, and it is difficult to anticipate what will be the result. Under these circumstances, I have deemed it advisable to appoint a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to proceed to China, and to avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce. He left the United States for the place of his destination in July last in the war steamer Minsota. Special ministers to China have also been appointed by the governments of Great Britain and France. Whilst our minister has been instructed to occupy a ner

tral position in reference to the existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stiputions of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot long be permitted to withhold. From assurances received. I entertain no doubt that the three ministers will act in harmonious concert to obtain similar commercial treaties for each of the powers they represent. We cannot fail to feel a deep interest in all that concerns

tinent as well as of the empire of Brazil. Our difficulties with New Granada, which a short time

since bore so threatening an aspect, are, it is to be hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable

The Isthmus of Central America, including that of Panama, is the great highway between the Atlautic and the Paly interested than any other nation in preserving the freenus. It is our duty, therefore, to take care that they shall interrupted either by invasions from our own counmerica. Under our treaty with New Grenada of the 12th December, 1846, we are bound to guarantee the neutrality the isthmus of Panama, through which the Panama railroad passes, " as well as the rights of sovereignty and propcrty which New Granada has and possesses over the said constitution, with or without slavery, and be admitted into moment of depression in the revenues of the country I am Territory." The obligation is founded upon equivalents the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other sorry to be obliged to recommend such a measure; but I feel granted by the treaty to the government and people of the States."

Under these excumstances I recommend to Congress the

may acquire an interest by treaty.
With the independent republics on this continent it is both our duty and our interest to cultivate the most friendly vention. relations. We can never feel indifferent to their fate, and must always rejoice in their prosperity. Unnfortunately, both for them and for us, our example and advice have lost much of their influence in consequence of the lawless expeditions | Rut little difficulty occurred in the convention, except on the which have been fitted out against some of them within the limits of our country. Nothing is better calculated to retard of our recent State constitutions are so similar-and, I may our steady material progress, or impair our character as a add, so excellent—that the difference between them is not

It is one of the first and highest duties of any independent State, in its relations with the members of the great family of nations, to restrain its people from acts of hostile aggressions against their citizens or subjects. The most eminent

tile acts as robbery and murder. Weak and feeble States like those of Central America, may not feel themselves able to assert and vindicate their rights. The case would be far different if expeditions were against a powerful nation. If such expeditions were fitted to the strictest account for not preventing such enormities. Ever since the administration of General Washingtion, collection of pre-existing laws. Under this act the Presithe militia "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on and jurisdiction of the United and jurisdiction of the United States shall protect each of the united state of the United States shall protect each of the United States shall protect each of the united states and shall protect dent is empowered to employ the land and naval forces and

in such lawless enterprises,

When it was first rendered probable that an attempt would be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nic.

since been any serious question before the people of the country, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slavery. be made to get up another unlawful expedition against Nic-

They have prevented peaceful migration from the United States to the States of Central America, which could not fail

The leader of the recent expedition was arrested at New Orleans, but was discharged on giving bail for his appearance in the insufficient sum of two thousand dollars. I commend the whole subject to the serious attention of Congress; believing that our duty and our interest, as well as our national character, require that we should adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from

committing such outrages. I regret to inform you that the President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the United States and each other, have unfortuately concluded a treaty which they that State as amended by the Senate, the signature of which understand in senses directly opposite, the wisest course is was mentioned in the message of my predecessor to Conto abrogate such a treaty by mutual consent, and to com- gress at the opening of its session in December, 1853. The reasons assigned for this refusal will appear in the corres-

pondence herewith submitted. It being desirable to ascertain the fitness of the river L Plata and its tributaries for navigation by steam, the U. S steamer Water Witch was sent thither for that purpose i lask would have been the more easily accomplished because 1853. The enterprise was successfully carried on until Feb

voyage up the Parana river, the steamer was fired upon by a Paragnayan fort. The fire was returned; but as the Water Witch was of small force, and not designed for offensive operations, she retired from the conflict. The pretext upon which the attack was made was a decree of the President of Paraguay of October, 1854, prohibiting foreign vessels-of-war from navigating the rivers of that State. As Paragnay, however, was the owner of but one bank of the river of that name, the other belonging to Corrientes, a State of the Argentine Confederation, the right of its government to expect that such a decree would be obeyed cannot be acknowledged. But the Water Witch was not, properly speaking, vessel-of-war. She was a small steamer engaged in a scientific enterprise intended for the advantage of commercial States generally. Under these circumstances, I am constrained to consider the attack upon her as unjustifiable, and as calling for satisfaction from the Paraguyan government.

Citizens of the United States, also, who were established n Paraguay, have had their property seized and taken from them, and have otherwise been treated by the authorities in an insulting and arbitrary manner, which requires re-A demand for these purposes will be made in a firm bu

conciliatory spirit. This will the more probably be granted if the Executive shall have authority to use other means in he event of a refusal. This is accordingly recommended. It is unnecessary to state in detail the alarming condition of the territory of Kanzas at the time of my inauguration. The opposing parties then stood in hostile array against each other, and any accident might have relighted the flames of civil war. Besides, at this critical moment, Kansas was left without a governor by the resignation of Gov-

On the 19th of February previous, the territorial legisla ture had provided for the election of delegates on the third Monday of June to a convention to meet on the first Monday France; and let us hope that this exception may not long

At the time of the election for delegates, an extensive or ganization existed in the territory, whose avowed object is was, if need be, to put down the lawful government by force, and to establish a government of their own under the socalled Topeka Constitution. The persons attached to this revolutionary organization abstained from taking any part States of the Union which have abolished slavery in the election.

The act of the territorial legislature had omitted to previde for submitting to the people the constitution which might be framed by the convention; and in the excited state of public feeling throughout Kansas an apprehension coast of Cuba, in March, 1855, by firing into the American extensively prevailed that a design existed to force upon mail steamer El Dorado, and detaining and searching her, them a constitution in relation to slavery against their will. remains unacknowledged and unredressed. The general tone In this emergency it became my duty, as it was my unquesand temper of the Spanish government towards the United | tionable right, having in view the union of all good citizens of the territorial laws, to express an ordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Madrid has asked the true construction of the provisions concerning slavery ontained in the organic act of Congress of the 30th May, 1854. Congress declared it to be "the true intent and meaning tion to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if this be State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way." Under it Kansas, "when admitted as a State," was to "be received into the Union, ment, he is met with the objection that Congress has never with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe

> Did Congress mean by this language that the delegate elected to frame a constitution should have authority finally o decide the question of slavery, or did they intend by leaving it to the people that the people of Kansas themselves should decide this question b a direct vote? On this subject I confess I had never entertained a serious doubt, and, therefore, in my instructions to Gov. Walker of the 28th March last, I merely aid that when "a constitution shall be submitted to th people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exer ise of their rights of voting for or against that instrument and the fair expression of the popular will must not be in

ds lined. Intrusted with the duty of taking "care that the laws be faithfully executed," my only desire was that the limits. In order to effect this purpose, I appointed a new fiscal year. people of Kar as should furnish to Congress the evidence equired by the organic act, whether for or against slavery: A in this manner smooth their passage into the Union. In e emerging from the territorial dependence into that of a The 24th article of this treaty supplied for a revision of it, in case experience should prove this to be requisite; "in known their will by the votes of the majority, on the direct selves and revolting to the moral and religious sentiments of the provenuents will at the expiration of the provenuents will be the provenuent of the provenuents will be provenuent to the provenuent to the provenuents will be provenuent to the provenuents will be provenuent to the provenuents will be provenuent to the provenuent to the provenuents will be provenuent to the question whether this important domestic institution should or should not continue to exist. Indeed, this was the only possible mode in which their will could be authentically as-

terrupted by fraud or violence.

The election of delegates to a convention must necessari whilst a majority of the representatives from the several disleave a large majority of the whole people in direct opposi-tion to the majority of the delegates. Besides, our history proves that influences may be brought to bear on the representative sufficiently powerful to influence him to disregard he will of his constituents. The truth is, that no other anthentic and satisfactory mode exists of ascertaining the will in the execution of the laws. sas, except by leaving it to a direct vote. How wise, then, was it for Congress to pass pver all subordinate and intermediate agencies, and proceed directly te the source of all egitimate power under our institutions!

How vain would any other principle prove in practice! This may be illustrated by the case of Kansas. Should she be admitted into the Union, with a constitution either mainexasperate the existing agitation during the brief period required to make the constitution conform to the irresponsi-

The friends and supporters of the Nebraska and Kansas question of slavery to the decision of the boun fide people of the government," Kansas, without any restriction or qualification whatever .-All were cordially united upon the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institusovereignty, which is the vital principle of our free institu-tions. Had it then been intimated from any quarter that it the Mormons in Utah. This is the first rebellion which has would be a sufficient compliance with the requisitions of the existed in our Territories; and humanity itself requires that world is destined to pass. The United States are more deep- organic law for the members of a convention, thereafter to be | we should put it down in such a manner that it shall be the elected, to withhold the question of slavery from the people, om and security of all the communications across this isth- and to substitute their own will for that of a legally ascer- der it formidable. We ought to go there with such an imtained majority of all their constituents, this would have been instant y rejected. Every where they remained true ance would be vain, and thus spare the effusion of blood. to the resolution adopted on a celebrated occasion recogniz- We can in this manner best convince them that we are their ing "the right of the people of all the Territories-including friends, not their enemies. In order to accomplish this ob-Kansas and Nebraska-acting through the legally and fairly-expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justified it, to form a this I earnestly recommend to Congress. At the present

the first Monday of September last. They were called to- ing the sourceignty of the Constitution and laws over the gether by virtue of an act of the territorial legislature, whose | Territory of Utah. cessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the United lawful existence had been recognized by Congress in differ-States to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality and protection. I also recommend similar legislation for the security of any other route across the isthmus in which we security of any other route across the isthmus in which we ing been fairly afforded, their refucal to avail themselves of tion. We are bound to protect the lives and the property of

This convention proceeded to frame a constitution for Kansas, and finally adjourned on the 7th day of November. subject of slavery. The truth is that the general provision nation, than the toleration of such enterprises in violation essential. Under the earlier practice of the government no constitution framed by the convention of a Territory prepaas it is, on correct principles; and hence my instructions to Governor Walker, in favor of submitting the constitution to set on foot within our own territories to make private war the people, were expressed in general and unqualified terms. In the Kansas-Nebraska act, however, this requirement, out from abroad against any portion of our own country, to as applicable to the whole constitution, had not been insert burn down our cities, murder and plunder our people, and ed, and the convention were not bound by its terms to subnsurp our government, we should call any power on earth mit any other portion of the instrument to an election, except that which relates to the "domestic institution" of slaacts of Congress have been in force to punish severely the its language. It was "not to legislate slavery into any Tercrime of setting on foot a military expedition within the limstitutions" have a direct as they have an appropriate refer- tion has, therefore, left nothing on this point to con-

aragua, the Secretary of State issued instructions to the The convention, after an angry and excited debate, finally

inflicted much injury both on its interests and its character. | those which had been adopted by other territorial conventions. In the schedule, however, providing for the transition from a territorial to a State government, the question to prove highly beneficial to all the parties concerned. In a pecuniary point of view alone, our citizens have sustained er they will have a constitution "with or without slavery." heavy losses from the seizure and closing of the transit route by the San Juan between the two oceans.

It declares that, before the constitution adopted by the convention "shall be sent to Congress for admission into the Union as a State," an election shall be held to decide this question, at which all the white male inhabitants of the Tcritory above the age of 21 are entit ed to vote. They are to vote by ballot; and "the ballots cast at said election shall be endorsed 'constitution with slavery,' and 'constitution with no slavery." If there be a majority in favor of the "constitution with slavery," then it is to be transmitted to Congress by the president of the convention in its original form.

president of this convention;" and it is expressly declared hat "no slavery shall exist in the State of Kansas, except that the right of property in slaves now in in the Territory shall in no manner be interfered with;" and in that event it sion of the State into the Union. At this election every citizen will have an opportunity of

this exciting question may be peacefully settled in the very mode required by the organic law. The election will be held under legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants shall refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act, and they alone will be responsible for the consequences. Whether Kansas shall be a free or a slave State must even-

tually, under some authority, be decided by an election; and the question can never be more clearly or distinctly presentsented to the people than it is at the present moment. Should this opportunity be rejected, she may be involved for years in domestic discord, and possibly in civil war, before she can again make up the issue now so fortunately tendered, and again reach the point she has already attained.

Kansas has for some years occupied too much of the public attention. It is high time this should be dtrected to far more important objects. When once admitted into the Union, whether with or without slavery, the excitement beyond her own limits will speedily pass away, and she will then for the first time be left, as she ought to have been long since, to manage her own affairs in her own way. If her constitution on the subject of slavery, or on any other subject, be displeasing to a majority of the people, no human power can prevent them from changing it within a brief period. Under these circumstances, it may well be questioned whether the peace and quietude of the whole country are not of greater importance than the mere temporary triumph of either of the political parties in Kansas.

Should the constitution without slavery be adopted by the votes of the majority, the rights of property in slaves now in a the Territory are reserved. The number of these is very small: but if it were greater, the provisions would be equally just and reasonable. These slaves were brought into the Territory under the constitution of the United States, and of September, for the purpose of framing a constitution are now the property of their masters. This point has at preparatory to admission into the Union. This law was in length been finally decided by the highest judicial tribunal he main fair and just; and it is to be regretted that all the of the country-and this upon the plain principle that when qualified electors had not registered themselves and voted a confederacy of sovereign States acquire a new territory at heir joint expense, both equality and justice demand that the citizens of one and all of them shall have the right to take into it whatsoever is recognized as property by the common constitution. To have summarily confiscated the property in slaves already in the Territory, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older

> A territorial government was established for 'Utah by act of Congress approved the 9th September, 1850, and the constitution and laws of the United States, were thereby extended over it "so far as the same, or any provisions thereof, may be applicable." This act provided for the appointment by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a governor, who was to be exoflico superintendent ppointment of the offi Brigham Young was appointed the first governor on the 20th members and dispose of their property by direct inspiration and authority from the Almighty. His power has been, thereore, absolute over both Church and State.

The people of Utah, almost exclusively belong to this burch, and believing with a fanatical spirit that he is governor of the Territory by divine appointment, they obey his commands as if they were direct revelations from Heaven. If therefore, he chooses that his government shall come into collision with the government of the United States, the members of the Mormon church will yield implicit obedience to were twenty million nine hundred and twenty that such is his determination. Withou entering upon a min-ute history of occurrences, it is sufficient to say that all the officers of the United States, judicial and executive, with the exception of two Indian agents, have found it necessary for in expressing this opinion it was far from my intention to interfere with the decision of the people of Kansas, either for or against slavery. From this I have always carefully absumed. Intrusted with the duty of taking its carefully absumed. Intrusted with the duty of taking its carefully absumed to longer remains any government in Utah but the despotism of Brigham Young. This being the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. As Chief Executive Magistrate, I was been always and the condition of affairs in the Territory, I could not mistake the path of duty. governor and other federal officers for Utah, and sent with them a military force for their protection, and to act as a osse comitatus, in case of nee 1, in the execution of the laws. With the religious opinion of the Mormons, as long as they remained mere opinions, however deplorable in them all Christendom, I had no right to interfere. Actions alone. principles. At their date hope was indulged that no necessistrongest assurances of the peaceful intentions of the government, and that the troops would only be employed as a posse comitatus when called on by the civil authorities to aid cents, (\$426,875 67.)

of a majority of the people of any State or Territory on an important and exciting question like that of slavery in Kan-There is reason to believe that Gov. Young has long con despotic power depends upon the exclusion of all settlers from the Territory except those who will acknowledge his divine mission and implicitly obey his will; and that an en-lightened public opinion that would soon prostrate institucons at war with the laws of both God and man. He has therefore, for several years, in order to maintain his independence, been industriously employed in collecting and frabritaining or abolishing slavery, against the sentiment of the cating arms and munitions of war, and in disciplining the at this time of twenty-five million one hundred and cople, this could have no other effect than to continue and Mormons for military service. As superintendent of Indian sixty-five thousand one hundred and fifty four dollars affairs he has had an opportunity of tampering with the Indian tribes, and exciting their hostile feelings against the United States. This, according to our information, he has accomplished in regard to some of these tribes, while others act, when struggling on a recent occasion to sustain its wise provisions before the great tribunal of the American people, lave remained true to their allegiance, and have communicated his intrigues to our Indian agents. He has laid in a the welfare of the independent republics on our own continent as well as of the empire of Brazil.

never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Every store of provisions for three years, which in case of necessity ry where throughout the Union they publicly pledged their as he informed Major Van Vliet, he will conceal, "and then

A great part of all this may be idle boasting; but yet no vise government will lightly estimate the efforts which may last. To trifle with it would be to encourage it and to ren-

I recommend to Congress the establishment of a territoritheir right could in no manner affect the legality of the con- our citizens inhabiting Arizona, and these are now without any efficient protection. Their present number is already ped Territory is believed to be rich in mineral and agricultural resources, especially in silver and copper. The mails

the nearest, and believed to be the best to the Pacific. against foreign invasion.

"to provide and maintain a navy," and to call forth powers necessarily involve important and responsible meet and repel the invader, it follows as a necessa- our relations with the Indians. ry consequence not only that we possess the power.

sport men and munitions of war from the Atlantic try of future prosperity and power! States in sufficient time successfully to defend these emote and distant portions of the republic.

Experience has proved that the routes across the lic treasury for the construction of such roads.

within our knowledge, does not exceed four hundred cannot be too cautious in its exercise. and seventy miles, and the face of the country is, in Actual settlers under existing laws are protected entitled. the main, favorable. For obvious reasons the govern- against other purchasers at the public sales, in their ment ought not to undertake the work itself by right of pre-emption, to the extent of a quarter secmeans of its own agents. This ought to be commit- tion, or 160 acres of land. The remainder may then ted to other agencies, which Congress might assist be disposed of at public or entered at private sale in either by grants of land or money, or by both, upon unlimited quantities. would be a powerful additional bond of union. And dian title and the extension of the public surveys printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be although advantages of this kind, whether postal, ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration. s clearly embraced within the war making power.

For these reasons I commend to the friendly con- by actual settlers. sideration of Congaess the subject of the Pacific rail-

furnish a detailed statement of the condition of the public service devolved upon that department of the government. By this report it appears that the amount of revenue received from all sources into the treasury during he fiscal year ending the 30th June, 1857, was sixty-eight million six hundred and thirtysixty seven cents, (\$68,631,513 67) which amount with the balance of nineteen million nine hundred and one thousand three hundred and twenty-five collars and forty five cents, (\$19,901,325 45,) remaining in the treasury at the commencement of the year, made an aggregate for the service of the year of eightyeight million five hundred and thirty-two thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine dollars and twelve cents, (\$88,532,839 12.

twenty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, (70,822,724 85,) of which five million nine hundred and fortygovernor and superintendent of Indian affairs throughout three thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars his period, he has been at the same time the head of a church and ninety one cents (5,943,896 91) were applied to called the Latter-Day Saints, and professes to govern its the redemption of the public debt, including interest and premium, leaving in the treasury at the commencement of the present fiscal year on the 1st July, 1857, seventeen million seven hundred and ten thousand one hundred and fourteen dollars and twentyseven cents, (\$17,710,114 27.)

The receipts into the treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, commencing first July, 1857 | the Union as one of the sovereign States. his will. Unfortunately, existing facts leaves but little doubt nine thousand eight hundred and nineteen dollars aneighty-one cents, (\$20,929,819 81) and the estimated ues to depend on the treasury, as it has been comreceipts of the remaining three quarters to the 30td pelled to do for several years past, for an important June, 1858, are thirty-six millions seven hundreh portion of the means of sustaining and extending its their own personal safety to withdraw from the Territory, and fifty thousand dollars, (\$36,750,000,) makind with the balance before stated an aggregate of seveng ty-five millon three hundred ond eighty nine thou- Offices, and length of post roads, commencing with sand nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and eigh- the year 1827. In that year there were 7,000 poststore the supremacy of the constitution and laws within its cents, (\$75,389,934 08,) for the service of the present offices; in 1837, 11,177; in 1847, 15,146; in 1857 they

hundred and fourteen thousand five hundred and are appointed by the President. the civil magistrate. My instructions to Gev Cumming plied to the redemption of the public debt, including are transported. have therefore been framed in strict accordance with these interest and premium. The probable expenditures of eight hundred and seventy-five dollsrs and sixty-seven

dollars and ninety cents, (\$29,060,386 90.)

two hundred and thirty two dollars and thirty nine cen ts (\$3,895,232 39)—leaving a balance unredeemed important objects contemplated by Congress.

The amount of estimated expenditures for the judicious economy, both in public and private expenremaining three quarters of the present fiscal year ditures. will, in all probability, be increased from the causes accordingly recommend the passage of such a law.

period of time, and under circumstances so unfavora- and in performing this duty, I pledge my co-operation ble to a just development of its results as a revenue measure, that I should regard it as inexpedient, at lt ought to be observed at the same time that true known to need praise. B. R. Hood also exhibited a fine least for the present, to undertake its revision.

States."

Confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in Suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintain be faithfully and economically applied.

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Confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in Suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintain be faithfully and economically applied.

Confident of the support of Congress, cost what it may, in Suppressing the insurrection and in restoring and maintain be faithfully and economically applied. War presents strong reasons, proving this increase of be faithfully and economically applied.

submitted to the people. I trust, however, the example set is the only true, as well as the only safe, theory of class of vessels of light draught, good speed, and unfounded. by the last Congress, requiring that the constitution of Minnesota "should be subject to the approval and ratification of the constitution. Whilst this principle shall guide heavy guns, would be formidable in coast defence. writers on public law do not he sitate to denounce such hos- the people of the proposed State," may be followed on future occasious. I took it for granted that the convention of war-making power Congress may appropriate money they will require but a comparatively small expendifor the construction of a military road through the ture to keep them in commission. In time of peace of each session is generally crowded into its last Territories of the United States, when this is absolutely be will prove as effective as much larger vessels, hours, and the alternative presented to the President of Sampson, possessing a mite of public spirit, looked tely necessary for the defence of any of the States and often more useful. One of them should be at is either to violate the constitutional duty which he upon the scene of Friday without feeling proud of the The constitution has conferred upon Congress pow. three or four should be constantly employed on our of time, it is impossible he should have examined, or, to have satisfied the most sceptical mind, that out Fairs er "to declare war," "to raise and support armies," Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Economy, utility, and by his refusal to do this, subject the country and in- are doing a great work for the people efficiency combine to recommend them as almost in- dividuals to great loss and inconvenience. very. This will be rendered clear by a simple reference to the militia to repel invasions." These high sovereign dispensable. Ten of these small vessels would be of inits of the United States, to proceed from thence against a nation or State with whom we are at peace. The present cred and so imperative as that of preserving our soil two million three hundred thousand dollars, or \$230, to become laws which he does not approve or to in-

States shall protect each of them (the States) against ous, important, and diversified branches of domestic

Our system for the disposal of the public lands,

"against inva sion." We cannot by any means trans What a boundless prospect this presents to our coun-

of the public land. isthmus of Central America are at best but a very of great importance, their importance is far greater as cases no great public inconvenience arise from the uncertain and unreliable mode of commonication.— as furniseing homes for a hardy and independent race want of time to examine their provisions, because But even if this were not the case, they would at of honest and industrious citizens, who desire to subonce be closed against us in the event of war with a due and cultivate the soil. They ought to be admin- ed to the President within the last ten days of the sesnaval power so much stronger than our own as to en- istered mainly with a view of promoting this wise sion he is not required to return it, either with an anable it to blockade the ports at either end of these and benevolent policy. In appropriating them for proval or with a veto, "in which case it shall not be a

military railroad to connect our Atlantic and Pacific to violate one of the most important trusts ever com- session will be greatly reduced. shall in no manner be interiered with; and in that event it is made his duty to have the constitution thus ratified transmitted to the Congress of the United States for the admission of the States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the States into the United States for the admission of the United States for the united States for the admission of the United States for the United latitude, between the western boundary of Texas on tor, to give away portions of them for the purpose of this District. Without a representative on the floor the Rio Grande and the eastern boundary of Califor- increasing the value of the remainder, yet, consider- of Congress, they have for this very reason peculiar be received into the Union with or without slavery," and thus nis on the Colorado, from the best explorations now ing the great temptation to abuse the power, we claims upon our just regard. To this I know, from

such terms and conditions as they may deem most | Speculation has of late years prevailed to a great beneficial far the country. Provision might thus be extent in the public lands. The consequence has been made not only for the safe, rapid, and economical that large portions of them have become the property transportation of troops and munitions of war, but of individuals and companies, and thus the price is also of the public mails. The commercial interests of greatly enhanced to those who desire to purchase for the whole country, both East and West, would be actual settlement. In order to limit the area of spec- the 7th of January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit greatly promoted by such a road; and, above all, it ulation as much as possible, the extinction of the In-

although advantages of this kind, whether postal, ought only to keep pace with the tide of emigration. commercial, or political, cannot confer constitutional If Congress should hereafter grant alternate sections power, yet they may furnish auxiliary arguments in to States or companies, as they have done heretofore, favor of expediting a work which, in my judgment, I recommend that the intermediate sections retained by the government should be subject to pre-emption It ought ever to be our cardinal policy to reserve

road, without finally committing myself to any par- the public lands as much as may be for actual settlers, and this at moderate prices. We shall thus not only The report of the Secretary of the Treasury will best promote the prosperity of the new States and Territories, and the power of the Union, but shall sepuplic finances and of the respective branches of the cure homes for our posterity for many generations. The extension of our limits has brought within our

urisdiction many additional and populous tribes of Indians, a large proportion of which are wild, untractable, and difficult to control. Predatory and warlike in their disposition and habits, it is impossible one thousand five hundred and thirteen dollars and altogether to restrain them from committing aggressions on each other, as well as upon our frontier citizens and those emigrating to our distant States and Territories. Hence expensive military expeditions are frequently necessary to overawe and chastise the more lawless and hostile.

The present system of making them valuable presents to influence them to remain at peace has proved ineffectual. It is believed to be the better policy to colonize them in suitable localities, where they can The public expendures for the fiscal year ending receive the rudiments of education and be gradually court, a marshal, and a district attorney. Subsequent acts 30th June, 1857, amounted to seventy million eight induced to adopt habits of industry. So far as the hundred and twenty-two thousand seven hundred & experiment has been tried it has worked well in practice, and it will doubtless prove to be less expensive than the present system.

The whole number of Indians within our territorial imits is believed to be, from the best data in the Inerior Department, about 325,000.

The tribes of Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, settled in the territory set apart for them west of Arkansas, are rapidly advancing in education and in all the arts of civilization and self-government; and we may indulge the agreeable anticipation that at no very distant day they will be incorporated into

It will be seen from the report of the Postmaster General that the Post Office Department still continoperations. Their rapid growth and expansion are shown by a decennial statement of the number of Post number 26,586. In this year 1,725 post offices The actual expenditures during the first quarter of have been established and 704 discontinued, leaving a the present fiscal year were twenty-three million seven | net increase of 1,021. The postmasters of 368 offices

ninety-five thousand two hundred and thirty-two dol. in the year 1857 there are 242,601 miles of post roads States, become the legitimate subject for the jurisdiction of lars and thirty-nine cents (\$3,895,232 39) were ap- including 22,530 miles of railroad, on which the mails

The expenditures of the department for the fiscal y take place in separate districts. From this cause it may readily happen, as has often been the case, that a majority of the people of the Territory are on one side of a question, he people of the Territory are on one side of a question of the Territory are on one side of a question of the Territory are on one side of a question of the Territory are one side of the Territory are one of the Territory are one of the Ter vanished. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared his five hundred and thirty dollars and four cents, (\$51,- these expenditures there was the cred:t of the Departwhilst a majority of the representatives from the several districts into which it is divided may be upon the other side.—

This arises from the fact that in some districts delegates may be elected by small majorities, whilst in others those of different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great.

We numbed. Gov. Young has, by proclamation, declared instance and thirty donars and four cents, (\$51,\$248,53004,) including interest on the public debt, making an aggregate of seventy-four million nine hundless he should retrace his steps the Territory of Utah allowances for the transportation of free mail matter, will be in a state of open rebellion. He has committed different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great.

The number of articles entered, by more man one number of articles entered, by more man one number of articles entered in the number of articles different sentiments may receive majorities sufficiently great and state of open rebellion. He has committed not only to overcome the votes given for the former, but to these acts of hostility notwithstanding Major Van Vliet, an other artiofficer of the army, sent to Utah by the commanding general- balance in the treasury at the close of the present by the appropriation from the treasury of \$2,250,000, to purchase provisions for the troops, had given him the fiscal year of four hundred and twenty six thousand granted by the act of Congress approved August 18, departments of Floral Hall and Farmer's Hall. 1856, and by the appropriation of \$666,883 made by the act of March 3, 1857, leaving \$252,763 to be car-The amount of the public debt at the commence- ried to the credit of the department in the accounts fine a collection of cattle together, at one time, in the

> three million eight hundred and ninety-five thousand route was selected with my full concurrence, as the The mammoth hogs were exhibited by W. Williamson, one, in my judgment, best calculated to attain the Everett Peterson, C. T. Stevens, Steven Peterson and The late disastrous monetary revulsion may have one good effect should it cause both the government

An overflowing treasury has led to habits of proprovisions before the great tribunal of the American people, never differed about its true meaning on this subject. Every where throughout the Union they publicly pledged their faith and their houor, that they would cheerfully submit the take to the mountains, and bid defiance to all the powers of a limited amount of treasury notes, is approved, and I been necessary to raise the amount of revenue requir- from the stomach of one hog: they were united by a ed to meet them by increased taxation or by loans. We seam. As stated in the report of the Secretary, the tariff are now compelled to pause in our career, and to of March 3, 1857, has been in operation for so short a scrutinize our expenditures with the utmost vigilance;

> I transmit herewith the reports made to me by the Secretary of War and of the Navy, of the Interior jects intrusted to us by the constitution, and especi- learn that Mr. Parker contemplates establishing a steam and of the Pestmaster General. They all contain valuable and important information and suggestions, which I commend to the favorable consideration of ally such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character are represented by the containing ally such as may be necessary for the common defence. In the present crisis of the country it is our duty to confine our appropriations to objects of this character. Floral Hall was grand beyond description. unless in cases where justice to individuals may lished by the hands of the fair daughters of Clinton, and I have already recommended the raising of four ad. demand a different course. In all cases care ought filled with the handiwork of the ladies of Sampson and

Under the federal constitution, "every bill which | Lane and Mrs. J. H. Hawley of Cumberland I would call the special attention of Congress to the Senate shall, before it becomes a law," be approv- Curtis Thomson was among the poultry Mr. Newell the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy in ed and signed by the President; and, if not approved, of Duplin had the finest set of Harness we ever saw. favor of the construction of ten small war steamers of "he shall return it with his objections to the house Thos. Moore had the fastest Buggy horse-time 4 light draught. For some years the government has in which it originated." In order to perform this high minutes 6 seconds. Thos. Kanear of Duplin had the been obliged on many occasions to hire such steamers and responsible duty, sufficient time must be allowed fastest racker—time 3 minutes 20 seconds. A full reconsiderable, and is rapidly increasing, notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor. Besides, the propos- present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy ed to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the present moment we have no armed vessel in the navy ed to him for approval. Unless this be afforded, the for this number of our paper but will appear in our which can penetrate the rivers of China. We have | constitution becomes a dead letter in this particular; | next. of the United States to California, are now carried over it but few which can enter any of the harbors south of and even worse, it becomes a means of deception. Our throughout its whole extent, and this route is known to be Norfolk, although many millions of foreign and do- constituents, seeing the President's approval and quainted with the history of Agriculture. It was remestle commerce annually pass in and out of these signature attached to each act of Congress, are in- plete with sound sense, and his audience numbering full Long experience has deeply convinced me that a harbors. Some of our most valuable interests and duced to believe that he has actually performed this three thousand persons, listened with marked attention ratory to its admission into the Union as a State had been strict construction of the powers granted to Congress most vulnerable points are thus to be exposed. This duty, when, in truth, nothing is, in many cases, more for about one hour. Mr. A. A. McKoy performed his

From the practice of Congress, such an examination faction. every station where we maintain a squadron, and owes to the people, and approve bills which, for want | county in which he lived. Such a triumph was sufficient

Besides a practice has grown up of late years to lecalculable advantage to the naval service, and the gislate in appropriation bills, at the last hours of the to become laws which he does not approve, or to in-The report of the Secretary of the Interior is wor- cur the risk of stopping the wheels of government by thy of grave consideration. It treats of the numer- voting an appropriation bill. Formerly, such bills and jurisdiction of the United States," and the collectors of customs are authorized and required to detain any vessel in port when there is reason to believe she is about to take part of the United States, and the collectors of a political character. Besides, there invasion. Now, if a military road over onr own these the most important are the public lands and into effect existing laws and the well-established polities are united to him by law. Among into effect existing laws and the well-established polities to take part of the country, and little time was then required to the lands and the collectors of from institutions of a political character. Besides, there invasion. The country is a dministration intrusted to him by law. Among the country is a dministration intrusted to him by law. Among by the President for their examination.

but it is our imperative duty, to construct such a road. It would be an absurdity to invest a govern
originating with the fathers of the republic, has been improved, as experience pointed the way, and graduined, and it will be a case of extreme and most urgent marshals and district attorneys, which were directed by the Secretaries of War and the Navy to the appropriate army and navy officers, requiring them to be vigilant, and to use their heat of the secretary of States and district attorneys, which were directed by the determined, by a majority of only two, to submit the question of the growth and settlement of our war, and at the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Tamber 1 to the same time deny to it will be a case of extreme and most urgent in the same time deny to the people, though, at the last, forty-three and seven the same time deny to the people, though a same time deny to the people and the same time deny to the people and of reaching and defeating the enemy on the frontier.
Without such a road it is quite evident we cannot we been carved out of these lands, and stil.

We then the same time deny to it the only means in practice, already thirteen States and seven Territo-commend that the two houses would allow the President at least two days previous to the adjournment of now of the entire suspension of canal navigation in this the act of 1818. Notwithstanding these precautions, the expedition has escaped from our shores. Such enterprises can do no possible good to the country, but have already article in the constitution for this purpose similar in form to good to

sented to him for approval. Under the existing joint rule one day is allowed; but this rule has been hith-We have therefore disposed of of 363,842,464 acres erto so constantly suspended in practice, that important bills continue to be presented to him up till the Whilst the public lands, as a source of revenue, are very last moments of the session. In a large majority of

routes. After all, therefore, we can only rely upon a my other purpose, we ought to use even greater law." It may then lie over, and be taken up and military roak through our own territories: and ever economy than if they had been converted into money passed at the next session. Great inconvenience If, on the contrary, there shall be a majority in favor of the "constitution with no slavery," "then the article providing for slavery shall be stricken from the constitution by the in the practice of appropriating money from the pubwhich any people have ever enjoyed upon objects of lowing a salary, instead of a poor diem, to members of The difficulties and the expense of constructing a doubtful unconstitutionality or expediency, would be Congress, the expense and inconvenience of a called

my long acquaintance with them, the are eminently

JAMES BUCHANAN. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1857.

Treasury Estimates.

The National Intelligencer of the 4th inst., says: The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared the following estimates of appropriations necessary for the public service for the year ending the 30th of June. 1859. We omit fractions of dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 23, 1857. SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of for the information of the House of Representatives

Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous, including the expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, expenses of courts \$9,090,603 Indian Department 1,437,104 Army proper, &c., including miscellaneous

Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1858. made by former acts of Congress, of a specific and definite character, as follows: Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue

Arming and equipping militia..... Civilization of Indians.....

Second. Existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1859, as

CIVIL LIST. Foreign intercourse and miscellaneous \$7,350,616 Interior Department — Pensions and Indian 1,341,570 Navy Department 4,294,479

Grand total.....\$74,064,755 There is also a statement of the several appropriations which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury. To the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Heavy Decline in Cotton.

New Orleans, Dec. 4.—Cotton has been sold in this market at a decline of three-quarters of a cent since receipt of the America's news, though some holders refuse to knock off more than a half. The sales, even at so heavy a decline, are but moderate, and middling is offering freely at 11 cents. Western Flour \$5 12 to \$5 25. Molasses is selling at 193, to 31.

From the Clinton Independent.

Sampson Fair. The third annual exhibition of the Sampson County Agricultural Society was not only a successful, but a triumphant one; exceeding the former exhibition, in

cles too numerous to mention, crowding the spacious

Mr. R. C. Holmes entered the largest number of articles by one individual-20 articles. We never saw as ment of the present fiscal year was twenty-nine mil- of the current year. I commend to your coosidera | State of North Carolina. They belonged chiefly to W. lions sixty thousand three hundred and eighty-six tion the report of the department in relation to the A. Faison, M. J. Faison, F. J. Faison, J. R. Beaman establishment of the overland mail route from the Thos. Ashford and Wm. Ashford. Many others exhib-The amount redeemed since the 1st of July was Mississippi river to San Francisco, California. The ited fine stock in this department but in smaller numbers. Allen Williamson. These hogs were equal to any we have ever seen on exhibition.

Paper, manufactured from the Chinese Sugar Cane and the people to return to the practice of a wise and was on exhibition, from Mr. David Murphy of Cumberland. Mr. John Moore of Clinton, had two snakes, caught in his yard, which he handled at his pleasure and would thrust them in his bosom, or entwine them about

L. A. Powell, had the largest yield of Corn on 1 acre A. A. McKethan of Fayetteville exhibited a very

public economy does not consist in withholding the specimen of his work. J. A. Parker of Magnolia, Du-

tributed largely to this department : also Mr. J. P. Mcshall have passed the House of Representatives and A live swan captured in Sampson County by a son of

Mr. Houston's address showed that he was well ac-

duty as Chief Marshal with great skill and entire satis-The weather was delightful, and everything passed off Everybody looked cheerful and happy, and no citizen

A gentleman who had attended County Fairs in dif-

ferent parts of the country, remarked to us that it was the most extraordinary exhibition he had ever witnessed at a County Fair. We believe the Committees did their utmost to give satisfaction, and if errors have occcurred it was unavoidable. And now. fellow-citizens of Sampson, let not this Fair be the climax of your prosperity, but let us go to work

in good earnest, that we may make the year 1858 excel Our county is this day worth \$25,000 more than it would have been had the Agricultural Society never existed. Let us look forward with full assurance that the same industry which has brought us past blessings, will bring still greater success, and secure a still higher de-

gree of prosperity.